

The Emu

Official Organ of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union.

"Birds of a feather."

VOL. XVI.]

1ST JULY, 1916.

[PART I.]

An Ornithological Cruise Among the Islands of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, S.A.

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FOR some time past I had been anxious to procure specimens of a Skua, which had been often seen by ornithologists passing up and down the Gulf, but, owing to passenger steamers not being able to stop on the voyage, specimens had never been handled; it had been thought desirable for some time that "The Pages," two large rocks at the entrance of Backstairs Passage, should be investigated, there being no record of any ornithologist having landed on them: a strange White-breasted Petrel had been seen by Dr. A. M. Morgan and the writer, but never identified; and, lastly, we had been anxious to carry out research work among the Cormorants of our seaboard.

It can be well understood that when Messrs. A. G. and E. S. Rymill invited us to join them in a cruise through some of the islands off our coast-line, we were exceedingly pleased at the prospect of carrying out our desires, as stated above. The Messrs. Rymill's yacht, the *Avocet*, was an ideal boat for our purpose, being a well-appointed craft 52 feet in length, driven by powerful motor engines, and also well equipped with sailing power. Above all, our kind friends practically placed their yacht at our disposal, and did everything in their power to assist ornithological research.

The *Avocet* left her moorings at Port Adelaide on 1st January, 1916, and anchored for the night at the Outer Harbour. Here our research work began, for many Cormorants (all *Hypoleucus varius hypoleucus*) were returning from their fishing grounds to the mangroves in the Port River. Several specimens were obtained; temperatures, measurements, and notes upon the soft parts were taken; stomach contents were investigated and listed. The results will be found in the list which follows this narrative.

An early start was made next morning down the Gulf, and we coasted fairly closely inshore. A shimmering heat haze could be seen over the mainland, and, although the day was very pleasant with us, we heard later that it had been 106° F. in the shade in the city. After rounding Rapid Head, we sighted Cape Jervis lighthouse. Cape Jervis is the extreme southern end of the

Mount Lofty Ranges, and was named by Capt. Matthew Flinders, R.N., on 23rd March, 1802. Péron (who accompanied Baudin), coming after Flinders, ignored the English name, and called it Fleurieu Peninsula. About 1871 a lighthouse was built on Cape Jervis. This is necessary to keep vessels passing through the narrow strait (between the mainland and Kangaroo Island), known as Backstairs Passage, from running upon the dangerous reef that lies at right angles to the coast. There is an old native legend connected with this cape. The natives are almost gone now, but they tell of a great spirit named Ooroondooil, who, after making the country to the east, formed the Murray or eastern tribes first, then the tribes at the Murray mouth, giving to these peoples all they possessed of the knowledge of life, and instructing them in mysteries and strange customs to be passed on from generation to generation. The great spirit then entered the water at Cape Jervis and swam off to make other lands. Two of his lubras or wives followed him, but were drowned, and turned into stone, and are now the rocks called "The Pages." The spirit Ooroondooil then made Kangaroo Island. He is still going towards the setting sun, making lands and people as he goes. This is one of those old legends of the natives which are known to few.

After steaming round the cape, at the entrance of Backstairs Passage we met a very strong wind from the south-east, and, with a rising sea, we had to give up all hope of landing upon The Pages, for it is only in very favourable weather conditions that a landing can be effected. Our course was now altered, and just about this time a small flock of the White-breasted Petrels was seen; they kept well out of range, but even had one been shot it would have been impossible to pick it up, owing to the big sea that was running. We stood down along the coast of Kangaroo Island, and brought up for the night, in calm water, at the entrance to the Bay of Shoals, the anchor being dropped in two fathoms inside Beatrice Spit. We landed before dark on the Spit, which is a low sand-bank almost closing the entrance of the Bay of Shoals. It is about three miles long and only a few inches above high-water mark, and is mostly covered in low bush of a salsolaceous nature. I remember landing here in the late seventies from my father's yacht, and we could not place a foot between the nests of eggs and young birds; then a few years ago I visited the place again, in company of my wife, and a sad sight met our eyes, for great numbers of Cormorant bodies were lying about minus their heads. Someone had been killing these birds and selling their heads for the magnificent sum of one penny per head. I am glad to say that is all changed now, for the Spit is proclaimed a sanctuary, and the Government has shown wisdom in ceasing to pay royalty on the heads of Cormorants, which, as this narrative will indicate, are not injurious birds.

We found Penguins in their burrows under the bushes; Red-capped Dottrels, Little Stints, Sharp-tailed Stints, Sooty and

Pied Oyster-catchers, and Hooded Dottrels were seen running along the shore; Caspian Terns (breeding), uttering their harsh cries as they circled over us. Crested Terns in numbers, Little Terns (breeding), Silver Gulls, Pacific Gulls, were all seen, as well as a few Swans. Both the White-breasted Cormorant and the Pied Cormorant were there in numbers. Five Pelicans were upon the waters of a small bay, the remnants, most likely, of the vast hordes that Flinders found in Pelican Lagoon (only a few miles from the Spit) when he discovered this coast-line. Rock-Parrots were seen amongst the low bushes and sea-grasses. A few White-fronted Chats were there, also a number of Little Grass-Birds and one or two Ground-Larks. We rowed off to the yacht after dark, having spent a most enjoyable and instructive time ashore.

Early next morning we left the Spit and stood along the north coast of Kangaroo Island. Emu Bay and Smith Bay were passed, and when we came abreast of Cape Cassini we made a more northerly course for the Althorpe Islands. Numbers of Gannets were now seen plunging from great heights into the water after fish; it was noticed that they mostly showed the mottled plumage of immaturity.

Early in the afternoon we reached the Little Althorpes, two large rocks. The yacht was brought up carefully to the more easterly one, and the anchor dropped in very deep water over a rocky bottom. The sea was calm, but a heavy ground swell from the Southern Ocean made landing dangerous. Mr. E. S. Rymill took the landing party—Mr. A. G. Rymill, Dr. Morgan, and the writer—off in the dinghy. We were soon surrounded by huge sea lions, many of which came close to our boat and frolicked about like so many water-dogs—a sight which we enjoyed. A landing was effected upon the slippery rocks, up which the great swell surged. The first bird seen was a Black-faced or White-breasted Cormorant; the former name is the better one, for three species have a white breast. After scrambling some distance up the rocks, we saw a female seal, which was sleeping so soundly that a photograph was taken. The click of the shutter aroused the animal, and her amazement was great when she beheld three strangers confronting her. Pausing a second or two, she wriggled and flapped over the rocks to the water below. Climbing still higher, we found a little vegetation growing among the rocks, the dark granite having given place now to calciferous sandstone, which is rapidly breaking away and being washed by rains and blown by the winds into the sea. Where this decomposed sandstone has lodged between the rocks, some vegetation of a saline nature was found. A small shrub (*Nitraria Schæbis*) bearing a quantity of berries seems to attract the Rock-Parrots, for we flushed several birds from amongst the bushes. One of the true salt-bush family (*Atriplex cinerea*) was found, and a bright little pink-flowering *Frankenia* (*F. pauciflora*) was creeping over the rocks; a few bunches of barley-grass (*Hordeum murinum*) were seen in sheltered places. We disturbed a Crow from amongst the boulders,

and wondered why he was there. Soon we observed the reason, for high up on the side of the rocks several dry carcasses of sea lions were making their vicinity very odorous. We wondered why these animals had come together to die, but upon picking up a Winchester rifle cartridge we understood, and regretted much that such fine and harmless animals should be so wantonly destroyed.

Returning to the surging ocean, we were taken off the rocks by the ship's boat, and, having got under weigh, the *Avocet* stood over to the Althorpe Lighthouse, we dropping anchor in four fathoms of water over a good sandy bottom in a small cove on the north side, sheltered by a high and perpendicular cliff on the south of the island and by a short reef to the west. Dr. Morgan, Mr. A. G. Rymill, and the writer landed, and climbed to the top of the cliff, 300 feet up a narrow track cut in the face of the almost perpendicular cliff by the lighthouse people. We found Penguins in their nesting burrows 250 feet above the sea; it is really wonderful how these birds, seemingly so helpless on land, can climb to such a height. The island is almost level on top, and about half a mile long by a few hundred yards wide. Low, scrubby bush was growing over a shallow sandy soil, which was one huge Mutton-Bird rookery. Each burrow contained a brooding bird. There not being sufficient burrows to accommodate the population, many eggs are laid out on the surface, and in some instances in collections of half a dozen or so under bushes. Many Mutton-Birds were removed from their burrows while their temperatures were taken, and were then replaced on their eggs. Temperatures of these birds were found to range from 103.2° F. to 100° F. We then descended into a large cave on the south side of the island.

Returning to the yacht, the anchor was weighed, and we stood over to the mainland—the foot of Yorke Peninsula. We passed on the way the wrecked barque *Ethel*, which was driven ashore in a gale, with loss of life. Passing round West Cape, which is beset with reefs, we steamed into the beautiful little harbour called Pondalowie Bay, and dropped anchor in two fathoms over sand. The bay is almost land-locked by two islands across the entrance, a deep channel opening towards the west and one to the north. It was fairly late when we came to anchor, and, after skinning a Cormorant secured at the Althorpes, it was too late to go ashore. Next morning, after an early breakfast, Mr. A. G. Rymill, Dr. Morgan, and the writer landed on the beach, and, scrambling over the sand-dunes, walked up a wide flat, timbered with sheoaks, tea-trees, and a dwarf gum (*E. diersofolia*). Birds were fairly plentiful. The fresh tracks and droppings of Emus were seen in many places, as well as many kangaroo tracks. We returned to the yacht to lunch, and then Dr. Morgan and I were landed on the nearest island, which we thoroughly searched. Caspian Terns were making a great fuss as they flew overhead, giving us the idea that they were nesting; but no nests were seen. Several

Pacific Gulls were also flying round. On the rocky, wind-swept part of the islands great quantities of broken shells of the large periwinkle or warrener (*Turbo stamineus*) were found, all in a broken condition. These are supposed to be carried up in the air by Pacific Gulls and dropped on the rocks to break the shells, so that the birds may extract the animals. I have never seen the Pacific Gulls or any other bird do this. It is the opinion of Dr. Morgan that the Osprey does so (I shall allude to this later). Several Grass-Birds (*Megalurus gramineus*, sub-sp.?) were flushed from the dwarf vegetation.

Our friends having called for us with the boat, in which a motor engine was fixed, we were soon conveyed to the other island, and found it high and difficult to climb. After some little trouble Dr. Morgan and I gained the top. We found that it was one large Mutton-Bird rookery. Penguins were also seen. A nest of the White-bellied Sea-Eagle was discovered on a ledge of rock near the beetling cliff, on top; a young bird, fully fledged in the brown feathers of the first year's plumage, sat on the side of the nest. The top of this island, called "Goat Island," was covered in a stunted bush (*Acacia anceps*), not more than 2 to 3 feet high, a eucalyptus of a very dwarf nature, not growing any larger than the acacia, which Mr. Black has identified as *E. diersofolia*, and another conspicuous plant was *Lasiopetalum discolor*. Leaving Goat Island, we cruised right round its ocean side; and, the wind having risen, we were spectators of the great seas dashing in on the rocks with relentless fury, and were fairly wet by the spray by the time we reached the yacht. At 7.30 next morning our little ship was ducking her bows into a big head sea and north-westerly wind as we made over to Wedge Island. A few White-fronted Petrels and a Mutton-Bird or two were seen skimming over the water. The further we got out the stronger the wind blew and the bigger became the seas. We were glad to run under the lee of Gambier Island, which is situated off the end of Wedge Island; the anchor was let go in very deep water over rocks, with a big swell running in. Great numbers of swallow-tail (a scarlet fish shaped like a schnapper) were caught here. The wind shifting suddenly, we had to get away without delay, and made for the south side of Wedge Island in an open bay, where we anchored in four fathoms over sand. A big swell setting in made the yacht roll very much. Wedge Island is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and a mile wide; it was sighted by Flinders on the 24th February, 1802, who, in his journal, says:—"I obtained bearings of Cape Wiles, of the furthest extremity of Thistle's Island, and of a group of four islands and two rocks five leagues beyond it to the east-south-east. The largest of these was named Wedge Island, from its shape, and the group Gambier's Isles, in honour of the worthy admiral."

The south side of Wedge Island is very bold and grand, for the cliffs rise perpendicularly from the ocean to 700 feet. Two strange sugarloaf rocks are situated at the south-east end, and are about a quarter of a mile from the island; they are called the

"Haycock Rocks." Like all the other islands, this one has a base of dark granite capped by calciferous sandstone. Messrs. Golley Bros., who own the island, live upon it and breed a good stamp of pony. We landed that evening, but did not stay on shore long. Next morning, after breakfast, Mr. A. G. Rymill, Dr. Morgan, one of the Golleys, and the writer set out for the far end of the island. After leaving the bay, with its sandy beach, we passed over a clear, level country covered in high dry grass, mostly barley-grass (*Hordeum murinum*) and wild oats. Then the land began to rise towards the south-east, and we passed



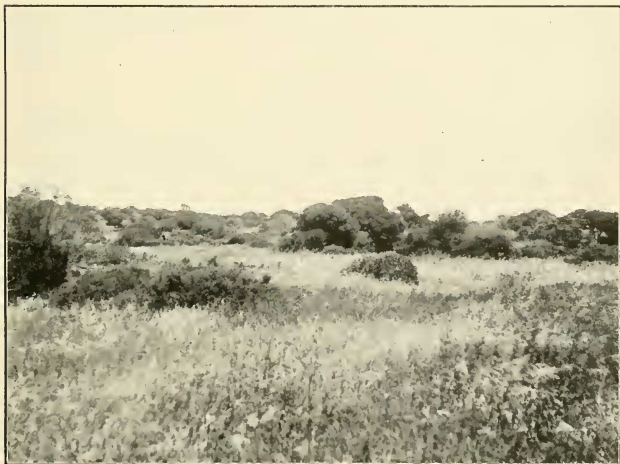
Sheoak on Wedge Island—Nesting Site of Brown Hawk.

FROM A PHOTO. BY S. A. WHITE.

through clumps, extending over 15 or 20 acres, of sheoak (*Casuarina stricta*), where we saw many Southern Stone-Curlew or Stone-Plover. May they always remain there, for they are free from the scourge of the Australian fauna, the fox. Passing over another bare space covered in high dry grass (and rising all the time), we entered a wide gully where large *Myoporum* bushes (*M. insulare*) were growing, and here we saw many White-eyes (*Zosterops*) and Scrub-Wrens (*Sericornis*). Leaving the hillocks and *Myoporum* bushes, we found we were ascending a steeply-sloping shelf, from which the sandy covering had been



Cliffs on South Side of Wedge Island.



Vegetation on Wedge Island.

blown away in places, showing a thick travertine crust with very dwarfed vegetation. We reached the highest point upon the island, which is the edge of the cliffs on the south-eastern end, where we looked upon the ocean, 700 feet below us, dashing into foam upon the granite rock which forms the bed of the island. About a quarter of a mile out was the strange sugarloaf "Haycock Rock," in the form of a hay-stack. A little to the east is another, but much more rounded off. The ocean swell was breaking with great fury upon these rocks, leaving a circle of foam of great width all round them. Upon the flatter rock of the two great numbers of seals were seen. On this vantage point a self-adjusting light is placed, which goes out with the daylight and lights up again with the darkness. Upon our way up a Hawk was secured, and proved to be *Ieracidea berigora occidentalis*. As we returned along the north side of the island some Ground-Larks or Pipits were flushed, and a small party of White-fronted Chats ("Tintacs") and both the Spur-wing and Banded Plover were seen. Some large bushes of *Logania* (*L. crassifolia*) were seen near the beach. Going on board, our time was fully occupied till bed-time preserving material collected during the day.

Next morning I was up early and finished my bird-skinning. Upon being told by one of the owners of the island that a brown Owl, which did not call "Boobook," was often seen in the thick scrub, I landed, and beat every piece of cover, but without seeing any sign of the Owl. In some places there were thickets of tea-tree (*Melaleuca pauciflora*) which would make splendid cover for night birds. The new sub-species of *Sericornis* was again seen and a Stubble-Quail was flushed. After some photographs had been taken and we had said good-bye to the Golley Brothers, the yacht was boarded. It stood across to the mainland, with a very big swell running in from the south. We made Pondalowie Bay that night, and anchored in calm water. Next morning, the 8th January, we heaved anchor at 9 o'clock and made a start for home. When we passed through Investigator Strait a big ocean swell was sweeping in, and the wind freshened from the west, with rain squalls. Later in the day we passed the Adelaide Steamship Company's vessel, the s.s. *Willyama*, fast upon a rock in Marion Bay. The rock pierced the hull at the bottom, but the vessel looked as if it were quietly riding at anchor. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a Skua was sighted. Our friends manœuvred their yacht so that Mr. E. S. Rymill was able to shoot the bird, and the vessel was put about to pick it up. It proved to be one of the light forms. Very soon afterwards another was seen; this was a dark form, and it was added to the collection. We were very fortunate in securing these birds, and they are the first ever taken in South Australian waters. Mr. E. S. Rymill shot both birds.

At 6.30 p.m. we fetched up at Troubridge Light, and dropped anchor in two fathoms over weed. Dr. Morgan, Mr. Acraman, and the writer landed on the sandy island which has formed

round the lighthouse. When the light was first built there was only a small sand-bank; now the island is half a mile long, and covered in *Myoporum* bushes, spinifex, and other coastal flora. Cormorants of both species were seen here, the Yellow-faced bird (*H. varius*) being the more plentiful. Rock-Parrots were seen, as well as Grass-Birds, Pipits, and many species of Terns and Dottrels and other sea birds. We pulled off to the yacht at dark, and we were very busy with our work all the evening. Some rain squalls broke over us during the early part of the night. Next morning we left the anchorage at 10 a.m. and stood across the Gulf to Port Adelaide. We had a strong wind and sea right aft. There was little to interest us, though a few Mutton-Birds and Gannets were seen. The *Avocet* reached her moorings in the Port River at 5 p.m., and so ended a most interesting and profitable cruise.

Following is a list of birds observed during the trip, with observations upon them. The nomenclature is after G. M. Mathews's, F.R.S., "A List of the Birds of Australia." 1913, with Check-list names in parentheses:—

Dromiceius n. novæhollandiæ (*Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ*). Emu.—The country worked for some considerable distance round a water-hole at Pandalowie Bay (foot of Yorke Peninsula) revealed many tracks and fresh droppings of these birds.

Eudyptula minor undina (*Eudyptula minor*). Little Penguin.—These birds were met with in a moulting condition on all the islands called at and at Pandalowie Bay, on the mainland. I feel sure there is some work to be done amongst these Penguins, for the difference in size between the birds inhabiting the islands in Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs and those found further along the coast to the east is very marked. One of the most remarkable traits in this bird's character is the way in which it climbs up practically perpendicular cliffs to the summit of islands to nest. At Big Althorpe Island we found them 250 feet up the cliff, which, until lately, had to be ascended by a ladder, but now has a very steep winding track cut in the face of the rock. Dr. Morgan took the temperatures of two birds, which registered 108.8° F. and 102.6° F. respectively. The iris of these birds when alive is grey, with a lighter ring round the pupil. Their wailing at night is mournful, and while anchored off Wedge Island at night their cries came off to us in a rise and fall in the volume of sound like hundreds of young children in great pain.

Coturnix p. pectoralis (*Coturnix pectoralis*). Eastern Stubble-Quail.—Great numbers of these birds visit Wedge Island in December and January some seasons, but only one was flushed by the writer, from dry grass in the scrub:

Cosmopelia elegans neglecta (*Phaps elegans*). Brush Bronze-winged Pigeon.—These Pigeons were rather plentiful round the water-hole already mentioned at Pandalowie Bay. They seem to be well distributed along the coast-line of South Australia, and have a great liking for the sand-dune country. They lie low in the low bush till almost trodden on, when they get up quickly, but only go a short distance with a zigzagging flight, to drop into the bush again.



Dr. Morgan Taking Temperature of Penguins.



Hunting for Penguins at Althorpe Island.

Hypotænidia philippensis australis (*H. philippensis*). Eastern Buff-banded Rail.—When climbing to the top of Goat Island in Pondalowie Bay we disturbed one of these birds in the rocks close to the water. The Golley Bros., on Wedge Island, stated that these birds were in numbers at times amongst the rocks, and that they came to the house and ate hen and turkey eggs.

Pelagodroma marina howei (*P. marina*). Eastern White-faced Storm-Petrel.—A few of these Storm-Petrels were seen flying over the water as we approached Wedge Island.

Neonectris tenuirostris brevicaudus (*Puffinus brevicaudus*). Short-tailed Petrel.—A few birds were seen skimming over the open sea. The top of Big Althorpe Island is a huge rookery of them, and they have been so pressed for room that they have burrowed right up to the lighthouse and the buildings round. The keeper of the light (Mr. M'Lean) told us that 16 dozen eggs were collected under bushes in the close vicinity of this cottage. The birds are very little disturbed, for the light-keepers, at the time of our visit, were not using young or eggs for food. All burrows contained heavily-incubated eggs. The temperatures of four sitting birds, taken by Dr. Morgan as we pulled them out of the burrows, were 103.2°, 101.2°, 100°, and 101° F. Iris in the living birds is dark brown; legs and feet black. This Petrel was also nesting in numbers upon Goat Island, in Pondalowie Bay.

Petrel (sp. ?)—This Petrel, which we had been on the look-out for, was unfortunately not secured, and still remains to be identified. From the distance it certainly resembles Mr. Basset Hull's new bird, the Fluttering Petrel.

Hydroprogne tschegrava strenua (*Sylochelidon caspia*). Australian Caspian Tern.—A number was observed during the cruise, and the birds were nesting on Beatrice Spit. A nest containing three eggs was seen, also one containing a chipped egg and a young bird.

Thalasseus bergi poliocercus (*Sterna cristata*). Crested Tern.—These Terns are very plentiful all along the coast-line—in fact, they were the most numerous of the sea-birds, and far outnumbered the Silver Gulls. We met with them flying over the water (with their sharp bills pointing straight down), ever on the watch for food, when we were at sea, and at many places they were congregated in numbers on the sandy spits. When disturbed they flew round with great noise. At Beatrice Spit we found one egg in the sand; but whether this was a pair of birds nesting late or the first egg laid of a party of Terns it is difficult to judge.

Sternula n. nereis (*Sternula nereis*). White-faced Ternlet.—These beautiful little birds were seen in large parties at several of the islands we visited. They were breeding at Beatrice Spit, having fully fledged young at one end of the Spit, while at the other numbers were sitting on their eggs. All the nests had two eggs, and the nests were placed in rows parallel to each other.

Bruchigavia ethelæ (*Larus novæ-hollandiæ*). Southern Silver Gull.—Very few were seen. I have never been along our coast and seen so few; one can only suppose they were away nesting.

Gabianus p. pacificus (*Gabianus pacificus*). Pacific Gull.—A few birds were often found at the islands we visited; they stood upon the

rocks near the water, and made excursions over the water in search of food. Should a bird alight upon the water it would be the signal for all the others to take flight, and fly or settle round him. On one of the islands at the entrance of Pondalowie Bay a great number of shells known as "warreners" (*Turbo stamineus*) was found broken upon the rocks. It has always been supposed that the Pacific Gulls carry these shells to a great height and let them fall upon the rocks to smash them, so that the animals can be extracted. The Golley Bros. on Wedge Island said they had seen the Gulls doing this, and that sometimes the shells were carried up several times before they were broken.

Stercorarius parasiticus (*Stercorarius crepidatus*). Arctic Skua.—I was very lucky in securing two of these birds—one of each of the dark and the light phase. Both were females in a non-breeding condition. These are the first skins taken in South Australian waters. I have hardly ever travelled up and down the Gulf without seeing these birds. They are very easily picked out by their seemingly lazy, flopping flight; but as soon as they sight Gulls or Terns with food it is wonderful how quickly they will overhaul and harass them till they make them give up the food. Light form measured—total length 16 inches, stretch of wing, tip to tip, 43 inches; wing, axilla to tip, 10 inches; iris dark brown; legs and feet black; nails very curved and sharp. Stomach contents: pieces of crab claws, one broken and one unbroken shell (*Thalotia conica*). Dark phase measured—total length, 16 inches; wing, 20 inches; spread from tip to tip of wing, 45 inches; soft parts same as light form; stomach contents: piece of crab's claw, one broken and one unbroken sea-shell (the same as in light form). Dr Morgan took the temperature as soon (in one case) as life left the body, and in the other before it died. The result was—dark form, 106.2° F.; light bird, 102.4° F. I handed the skeletons to Dr. Morgan, and he states that "the light bird was the younger, judging by the incomplete ossification of the posterior border of the sternum. The light bird had an extra pair of cervical ribs, making nine in all, to the dark bird's eight pairs." Each bird weighed 1 lb.

Hæmatopus ostralegus longirostris (*H. longirostris*). Pied Oyster-catcher.—These birds were seen wherever there was a stretch of sandy beach.

Hæmatopus niger fuliginosus (*H. fuliginosus*). Eastern Black Oyster-catcher.—Seen almost everywhere we touched. Although the Pied species is seldom if ever seen on the rocks, the dark species is often seen on the sandy beach or spits; still, it shows a far greater liking for the rocky coast.

Loblyx novæhollandiæ (*Lobivanellus lobatus*). Spur-winged Plover.—Seen on the mainland at Pondalowie Bay and on Wedge Island.

Zonifer t. tricolor (*Z. pectoralis*). Black-breasted Plover.—Two or three birds were seen on Wedge Island.

Leucopollus r. ruficapillus (*Ægialitis ruficapilla*). Red-capped Dottrel.—Every place we touched at where there was a sandy beach these birds were seen. At Troubridge Island several were behaving as if they had nests, but none was seen.

Charadrius c. cucullatus (*Ægialitis monarcha*) (?). Hooded Dottrel.—Mostly seen in pairs, but not nesting.



Althorpe Light—Site of Mutton-Bird Rookery.



Haycock Rock.